Inauguration of the Webster Statue at Boston

The Procession 'poiled by the Storm-The Ceremonies Cerformed in Doors-Ora-tion of, the Hou. Edward Everett,

MR. EVERETT'S ORATION.

ming the vast crowd assembled, and referring perial custom in all nations of erecting the

law, and henor patriotism, and love liberty!

"WIGGER AT THE TIME OF MR. WEISTRIE'S DECEASE.

Seven years, within a few weeks, have passed since he, whose statue we inaugurate to day, was taken from us. The voice of respectful and affectionate eulegy, which was attered in this vicinity and city at the time, was promptly echoed-throughout the country. The tribuile paid to his memory, by friends, neighbors and fellow citizens was responded to from the remotest corners of the republic by those who never gazed on his noble countenance or listened to the deep meledy of his voice. This city, which is early manhoed he chose for his home; his associates in the homorable profession of which he rose to be the acknowledged head; the law school of the neigh-

by those who never gazed on his noble countenance or listened to the deep melody of his voice. This city, which is early manhoed he chose for his home; his associates in the honorable profession of which he rose to be the acknayledged head; the law school of the neighboring aniversity speaking by the hips of one so well able to do justice to his legal pre-minence; the college at which he was educated and whose chartered privileges he had successfully maintained before the highest tribunal of the country; with other bodies and other enlogists, at the bar, in the pulpit, and on the piatform, throughout the Union, in numbers greater I believe than have ever spoken on any other similar occasion, except that of the death of Washington, joined with the aimost unanimous press of the country, in one chorus of admiration of his talents, recognition of his patriotic services, and respect and affection for his memory.

What can be said that has not been better said before: what need be said now that seven added years in the policial progress of the country, seven years of respectful and affectionate recollection on the part of those who now weeppy plus stage, have confirmed his title to the large place, which, while he lived, he filled in the public mind? Thills he yet bore a part in the councils, of the Union, he shared the fate which, in all countries, and especially in all free countries, swate commanding theat and eminent position; which no great man in our history—not Washington himself—has ever escaped; which more can escapej, but those who are too feeble to provoke opposition, too obscure for je alsousy. But now that he has rested for years in his hom, ved graves, what generous natures in not pleased to strew the were on the soft which more can escapej, but those who are too feeble to provoke opposition, too obscure for je alsousy. But now that he has rested for years in his home, ved graves, what generous natures in ont pleased to strew the were on the soft of the Union, he was the one on his qwas shoulders the 'e

orably recorded in the book of the courty's remembrance, and his statue set up in the Pan, decon of her illustrious sons?

These postarmous honors lovingly paid 19 departed worth, are among the compensations which a kind Providence vacchsaries for the unavoidable conflicts of judies and store collisions of party, which make the political carrier always arduons, even when pursued with the greatest success, generally precarious, sometimes de structive of health and even life. It is impossible under t the greatest success, generally precarious, sometimes de structive of health and even life. It is impossible under t the greatest success, generally precarious, sometimes de structive of health and even life. It is impossible under t the greatest success, generally precarious, sometimes de structive of health and even life. It is impossible under the properties of the parties should be conducted with spi. it and the large structure of less injustice done and su. Tered more or less gross uncharitableness and bitter dean telation. Besides, with the utmost effort at impartiality, it is not within the competance of our frail capacities to do 1 diustice at the time to a character of varied and towerin a greatness, engaged in as active and responsible politica. Career. The truth of his principles, the wisdom of his counsels, the value of his services must be seen in their fruits, and the richest fruits are not those of the most rapid growth. The wisdom of antiquity pronounced that no one was to be deemed happy until after death; not merely because he was then first placed beyond the vietssitudes of human fortune, but because then only the rival interests, the discordant judgments, the hostile passions of cotemporaries are, in ordinary cases, no longer concerned to question his merits. Horace, with gross addiation, sing to his imperial master, Augustus, that he alone of the great of the earth ever received while living the full mesed of praise. All the other great benefactors of muskind, the inventors of arts, the destroyer

Benton, Burges, Edward Livingston, Happen, McDuffle, McLean, Sergeant, Clayton, Wilde, Storrs, our own Bules, Davis, Gogham, Chaet and others who still survive; but it win-radily be admitted that he never sunk from the position which he assumed at the outset of his career, or stood second to any man in any part of the country. After summing up the various important questions discussed in Webster's time, Mr. Everett proceeded.

Such was the period in which Mr. Webster lived, such were the associates with whom he acted, the questions with which he had to deal as statesman, jurist, the head of an administration of the government, and a public speaker. Let us contemplate him for a moment in either career of the contemplate him for a moment in either career of the contemplate him for a moment in either career of the state Legislature, and elected to Congress in six years from the time of his admission to the Superior Court of New Hampehire, he was, on his first eutrance into the House of Representatives, placed by Mr. Speaker Clay on the Committee of Foreign Affairs, and took rank furthwith as one of the leading statesmen of the day. His first speech had reference to those famous Berhn and Milan decrees and orders in Council, to which I have already aided; and the impression produced by it was such as to lead the venerable Chief Justice Marshall, eighteen years afterwards, in writing to Mr. Justice Story, to say—"At the time when this speech was delivered I did not know Mr. Webster, but I was so much struck with it that I did not hesitate then to state that he was a very able man, and would become one of the very first." His mind at the very outset of his career had, by a kind of instinct, soared from the principles which govern the municipal relations of individuals, to those great ruise which dictate the law of nations to independent States. He tells us in a fragment of a diary kept while he was a law student in Mr. Webster powers that he was nature and half years of the speaker of the speaker of the speaker of th

the wind, and all his thunders roaring from his broadside.

AS A JURSET.

Mr. Webster's career was not less brilliant as a just than as a statestram. In fact he possessed in an emiss at degree a judicial raind. While performing an amount of congressional and official labor sufficient to full the bast at day and to mak the strongest powers, he yet sustained with a glanc's strength the herculean tolks of his proficient. At the yery commencement of his legal studies, re-

sisting the fascination of a more liberal course of readines, he laid his foundations deep in the common law grapples, as well he might, with the weary subtletes and content of the court of the following of Coke Littleton, and abstracted and translated volumes of reports from the Norman Prench and Latin. A few years of practics followed in the courts of New Hampshire, interrupted by the service in Congresses for two political terms, and we find him at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, inaugurating in the Dartmouth College case, what may be called a new school of constitutional jurisprudence.

It would be a waste of time to speak of that great case, or of Mr. Webster's connection with it. B is too freshly remembered in our tribunals. So noved at that time wore the principles involved in it, that a member of the Court, after a cursory inspection of the record of the case, expressed the opinion that little of importance could be urged in behalf of the plaintiff in error; but so firm is

tance by the opposite party if the discussion should be remed, increasing the difficulties which already surrounded the question, and thus furnishing new grounds for agreeing to the proposed conventional line. No one, I think, acquainted with the history of the controversy and the state of public opinion and feeling, can doubt that, but for this communication, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to procure the assent either of Mains or of the Senate to the treaty.

This would seem to be going as far as reason or henor-required in reference to an unauthenticated document, having none of the properties of logal evidence, not exhibited by the opposite party, and of a nature to be outweighed by contradictory evidence of the same kind, which was very soon done. But Mr. Wolseter was, at the time, severely censured by the opposition press in England, and was accused of "particly and want of good faith" (and this charge has lately beau revived in an emborate and circumstantial manner), for not going with this map to Lord Ashburton; entirely abandoning the American claim, and ceding the whole of the dappated territory, more even than she asked, to Great Britain, on the strength of this single piece of doubting vicence.

not going with this map to Lord Ashburton; charrely abandoning the American claim, and ceding the whole of the deputed territory, more even than she asked, to Great Britain, on the strength of this single piece of doubt ful evidence.

Seeh a charge scarcely deserves an answer; but two things will occur to all impartial persons:—one, that the red line map, even had it been proved to have been marked by Frankin (which it is not), would be but one piece of evidence to be weighed, with the works of the treaty, with all the other evidence in the case, and especially with the other maps; and secondly, that such a course as its pretended that Mr. Webster ought to have pursued, could only be reasonably required of him, or condition that the British government had also produced, or would undertake to produce, all the evidence, and especially all the maps in its possession, favorable to the American claim.

As a public speaker on the great national anniversaries, and the patriotic ceicbrations of the country. But it would be impossible, within the limits of a few paragraphs to do any kind of justice to such efforts as the discourse on the twenty-second December, at Plymouth; the speeches on the laying the corner stone and the completion of the Burker Hill Monament; the culogy on Arams and Jefferson; the character of Washington; the discourse on laying the foundation of the extension of the Capitol. What gravity and significance in the topics, what richness of libertation, what soundness of principle, what eleievation of sentiment, what fervor in the patriotic appeals, what purity, vigor, and clearness in the style!

With reference to the first-named of these admirable discourses, the elder President Adams declared that "Burke is no longer entitled to the praise—the most on-summate orator of modern times;" and it will, I think, be admitted by any one who shall attentively study them, that if Mr. Webster, with all the speeches, arguments, discourses and compessions of every kind proceeding from Mr. Webster's line or pen, t

sent Mr. Webster's assessment of the most gardinate on proper occasions of the most gardinate appeals to the moral sentiments, or wanting, when the topic invites it, in any of the adormments of a magnificent rhetoric. Who that heard it, or has read it, will ever forget the desolating energy of his denunciation of the African slave trade, in the discourse at Plymouth; or the splendor of the apostrophe to Warren, in the first discourse on Bunkor Hill; or that to the monumental shaft and the survivors of the Revolution in the second; or the trumpet tones of the speech placed in the tips of John Adams, in the culogy on Adams and Jefforson; or the sublime peroration of the speech on Foot's resolution; or the jyric fire of the imagery by which he illustrates the extent of the British empire; or the almost supernatural terror of his description of the force of consciouse in the argument in Knapp's trial. Then, how bright and fresh the description of Nagara; how beautiful the picture of the lyric fire of the imagery by which he lilustrates the extent of the British empire; or the almost supernatural terror of his description of the force of consciouce in the argument in Knapp's trial. Then, how bright and fresh the description of Niagara; how besatiful the picture of the Morning in his private correspondence, which, as well as his familiar conversation, were enlivened by the perpetual play of a joyous and fertile imagnation. In a word, what tone in all the grand and meiting music of our imaging its there which is not heard in some portion of his specches or writings; while reason, wense and love shine out from its starry depths. At other times the gallant streamers, in wild fantastic play, emerald, and rose, and orange, and facecy white, shoot upward from the horizon, mingle in a fiery canopy at the zenith, and throw out their filekering curtains over the heavens and the earth; while at other times the mustering tempest piles his low-cirg battlements on the sides of the North; a furfous stern wind rushes forth from their blazing toopholes, and voilied thunders give the signal of the elem natu war!

I notice, lastly, a sort of judicial dignity in Mr. Wobster's mode of treating public questions, which may be ascribed to the high degree in which be united, in the range of his studies and the habits of his life, the jurist with the statesman. None, I think, but a great statesman could have performed Mr. Webster's part before the high-fet tribunals of the land; none but a great statesman could have performed Mr. Webster's part before the high-fet tribunals of the land; none but a great statesman could have sustained himself as he did on the floor of the Sanate. In fact, he rose to that elevation at which the law, in its highest conception, and in its versatile functions and agencies, as the great mediator between the state and the individual; the shield by which the weakness of the single mainer, sits series umpire of the cashing interests of confidenced streets of great cities and the solutary pat

petuble neighbors, borrowing their civilization from Greece and exercising their military energies upon Thracians and lilyrians, while united Hellas might have maintained her own territory against the sonquering legions of fRome." A wise and patriotic federal severnment would have preserved Greece from the Macodonian phaianx and the Roman legions.

Protessional and official labors engrossed Mr. Webster's time and left him no leisure for the execution of his meditated work on the constitution—a theme which, as he would have treated it, tracing it back to its historical foundains and forward to its prophetic issues, seems to me, in the wide range of its topics, to embrace higher and richer elements of thought for the American statesman and patriot than any other not directly connected with the spiritoni welfare of man.

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rep-table? And instity, what so worthy the admiration of men and angels as the appearance of him the expected—him the Horo, raised up to conduct the momentous confact to its anspicious issue in the Confederation, the Union, the Constitution!

VIEWS OF THE PARSENT.

This prophetic glance, not merely at the impending, but the distant feture, this rehance on the fulliment of the great design of Providence, illustrated through our whole history, to lavish upon the people of this country the accumulated blessings of all former stages of human progress, made him more tolerant of the tartly and irregular advances and temporary wanderings from the path of what he deemed a wise and sound policy, than those levid spirite who dwell exclusively in the present, and make less allowance for the gradual operation of moral influences. This was the case in reference to the great sectional controversy, which now so sharply divides and so violently agitates the country. He not only confidently activities and is winnessing, that the newly acquired and newly organized territories of the Union would grow up into free States, but, in common with all or nearly all the statesmen of the last generation, he believed that free labor would ultimately prevail throughout the country. He though he saw that, in the operation of the same causes which have produced this result in the Middle and Eastern States, it was visibly taking place in the States North of the cotton growing region; and he inclined to the opinion that there also, under the influence of physical and economical causes, free labor would eventually be found mest productive, and would therefore be allimately established.

For these reasons, bearing in mind what all admit, that the complete solution of the mighty problem which now so greatly tasks the prudence and patricitism of the wisest and best in the land, is beyond the delegated powers of the general government; that it depends, as far as the states are concerned, on their independent legislation, and that its of all others a

between the extremes of opinion, leaves no middle ground word moderate counsels.

And on, my friends, if, among those who, differing from him on this or any other melions, have yet, with generous forgetfulners of that which separated you, and kindly remembrance of all that you held in common, come up this day to do honor to his memory, there are any who suppose that he cherished less tenderly than yourselves the great ideas of liberty, humanity and brotherhood—that, because he was faithful to the duties which he inferred from the constitution and the law, to which he looked for the government of civil society, he was less sensible than yourselves to the broader relations and deeper sympathies which units us to our fellow creatures, as brothren of one flavenily faither, believe me, you do his memory a grievous wrong.

On the 17th of July, 1864, a young man from New

On the 17th of July, 1804, a young man from New Hampshire arrived in Boston, all but penniless and all but friendless. He was twenty-two years of age, and hald ceme to take the first steps in the career of life at the capital of New England. Three days after arriving in Boston he presented himself, without letters of recommendation, to Mr. Christopher Gore, the low of the control of the contro

A Co. Sept 13, passed a steamship, supposed to be the tranada; same day, lat 23 oj, no 79 30, exchanged signals with an
Am bark, steering North, with painted porta, and red and black
burgee; same day, lat 25, lon 79 44, exchanged signals with
ship Andover, bound 3;
Steamship Montgomery. Crocker, Savannah, Sept 15, with
mides and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Encountered a
severe gale from Set to W after leaving Cape Hatteras. Sept
16, for miles NE of Fryingpan Shoat, passed sehr Manhassett,
hence for Savannah, same date, 40 miles NE of Fryingpan
thence for Savannah, same date, 40 miles NE of Fryingpan
Alabams, hence for Savannah,
Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mides and
passengers, to Spoßyer, Illeston & Co. Thuraday, 2 PM, S
of Frying Pan, extra ged signals with steamship Columbia;
Friday, 6 PM, N of Lieras, with steamship Columbia;
Friday, 6 PM, N of Lieras, with steamship Columbia;
Friday, 6 PM, N of Lieras, with steamship Sas Adger, both
hence for Charleston. The N experienced heavy gales from
Hatteras to lower bay, where she anchored last evening (17th),
at 8 PM.
Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, Ae, with mide and
passengers, to Ludiam & Heineken. 13 PM, of Brigantine,
signalized steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk.
Ship Samuel G Glover, Kellum, Boston, 2 days, in ballast, to
R W cameron. She will load for Australia.
Bark Atlantic (Brem), Feldhusen, Bremen, July 29, with
mide and 221 passengers, to master. 12th inst, of Georges
Shoals, saw Bremen bark Corlolan, from Bremen for NYork,
at etc. Has had light westerly wints most of the passage.
It is etc. Has had light westerly wints most of the passage.
It is a light of Columbia, Plummer, Boston for Elizabethnort, in hallast. Came in the Hook Friday night, and during

Brig Alamo, Ingalls, Machiasport, 18 days, with lumber, to master.

Brig Tangent (of Columbia), Plummer, Roston for Elizabeth-port, in ballast. Came in the Hook Friday night, and during the gale of Saturday dragged both anchors into two fathoms water. Cut away foremast, which, with the yards and maintopmast, went over the side, when she held. Was towed up to the city Sunday.

Brig Tremont, Wyman, Rondout for Portsmouth. Fehr Gipsy, Ingalis, East Machias, 10 days.

Schr E G Buston, Titcomb, Saco, 4 days.

Schr Hand, Pleas Litz, Spofford, Rockland, 5 days.

Schr Hand, Pleas Litz, Spofford, Rockland, 5 days.

Schr Kerne Mapueth, Kelly, Gloucester, 2 days.

Schr Kerne Happueth, Kelly, Gloucester,

Schr Kerne Happueth, Kelly, Gloucester,

Schr Kerne Happueth, Kelly, Gloucester,

Schr Kerrude, Hawkins, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr Almira, Fanall, Rondout for Boston.

Scho E Fyrague, Gibbs, Frovidence, 2 days.

Steamer Boston, Scilew, Philadelphia.

Ship Manhattan. Bark Milton, from Glasgow.—(Both by steaming Jacob Bell.) SAILED.

SAILED.

SAILED.

SAILED.

SAILED.

SAILED.

SAILED.

Sannah; Jamestown, Norfolk; and allarge fleet of square rigged vessels.

Wind N.

Telegraph Marine Report.

SANDY HOOK, Sept 18, sunset—No vessels in sight, bound in. Wind NW; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Sept 18, sunset—No vessels in sight. Wind NW; weather clear. Miscellaneous.

The US mail steamship Arago, Capt Lines, sailed yesterday morning for Southampton and Havre, with 125 passengers and \$619,335 in specie.

The steamship Ariel, Capt Wilson, which left New York on the 10th inst for Southampton and Havre, was spoken on the 4th, in lat 43 47, lon 47. She must have gone on finely since leaving this post.

Grada, Aug 31—Intelligence from Cadiz of Aug 24, that the American bark Flymouth, Graven, from the the Mediterranean, had put in there with serious damitained in a late gale. SCHE PERSYLVARIA, before reported sunk in Broad Sound, has been raised between two sloops, and would be brought to Boston.

Moston.

Whalemen.

A letter from Capt Allen, of bark Huttlress, of NB, dated St.

Helena, Aug 5, states that he was on shore with his wife. The
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230 wh, all told.

Spoken, &c.

Ship Typhoon, Salter, from Bombay May 30 for Liverpool,
July 24, lat 34 67 S, kon 19 33 E.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES,

IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALKS
Sight bills on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
BANK OF LIVERPOOL,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
IN SUMS FICHAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
ISSUED by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
76 Wall street, N. Y

PERSONAL.

Information wanted—of Eliza Pentony no-lan, formerly of London. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received by her brother, Robert Nolan, When last heard of she was living in New York. Address Robert Nolan, Galens, Illinois. JOHN AGGETT.—INFORMATION WANTED OF THIS widow of John Aggett, formerly of the island of Jersey, near England. She may hear of something to her advantage by applying to MERRILL & ABBOT, 52 South street.

MR. H. GORDON CAN SEE M. ZEWAY D. BY CALL-ing at the Post office and getting a fetter immediately. MISSING—CHARLES D. MERWIN, 15 YEARS OLD, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion; had on blue sack coat, light pants, black slik vest, light hat, boots and blue neck tie; had on his person a gold watch and \$22; left homeon Thursday morning to go to school. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his afflicted parents, at No 4 East Eleventh street.

WANTED TO ADOPT—A HEALTHY CHILD; MUST not be over six monthsoid, nor less than four weeks. Address Mrs. G—r, room No. 161 Howard Hotel.

A CLEAR YELLOW COW, A SMALL PIECE OFF HER off side horn, white on her belly, a small share of milk, hard to milk in the two forward teats and easy in those behind, strayed away on Thursday, 15th lust, from Washington avenue, near Flathush. A Feasonable reward will be given if returned to Patrick Devine, Washington avenue, near the new reservoir.

L OST—ON THE EVENING OF THE 16TH ULT.,

L at the rost office, a red of papers the contents of which are
of no use to any one but the owner. Any person returning
the same to 40 or 42 Broadway will confer a great favor. L OST—ON 15TH INST., NEAK MURRAY STREET AND
L Broadway, an ivory breast pin; also on 18th December
last, a large black mosate pin. A suitable reward offered it's
left at 189 Water street. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

ARIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—WE HAVE JUST REceived from England a superb set of solid sterling silver, consisting of soup and gravy turcens, vegetable and sidedishes, with covers; fash knife, cheese scoop, knife resis, sugarshovel, salt spoons and table, dessert and tes forks and spoons, in all numbering one hundred and fifty-uline pleces, and weighing nearly two thousand ounces. Each piece is richly ornamented, chased and engraved with family coat of arms, crest, &c. This truly fine plate comprised the entire dinner service formerly the property of an English notheran, and originally cost twelve hundred pounds. This set is all in flow order, asgood as the day it left the manufacturer's hands, having been but a few times used. This is the first instance we have heard in which some to the United States. The contraction of a range curiosity. We will have the entire set on exhibition as and after Monday, september 19, and invite all to come and see it.

HOYT, BADIGER & DILLION, Jewellers,
256 Pearl street and 38 Fulton street, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

A FEW DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY.-DR. 9 to 3 and 6 to 9.

9 to 3 and 6 to 9.

D. R. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, HAS FOR THE last 28 years devoted his attention to an office practice. May be consulted daily, from 8 in the morning till 3% in the evening, Sundays excepted.

D. R. WARD'S ONLY OFFICE, 483 BROADWAY, NEXT to Wallack's theatre, up stairs, Office hours from 7 A.M. till 10 P. M. daily. Treatment by mall and express. DR. RALPH S OFFICES—CORNER OF HOUSTON AND Crosby streets (139 Crosby). Hours 10½ to 2 and 6 to 9.

DR. WATSON, MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE 159 Broome street, second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. 10 9 P. M.

PARIS AND LONDON OFFICES OF DR. LARMONT,
647 Broadway, New York, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P.
M., and Thursdays till 9 evening. Treatment by mail and ox-